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HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1917.

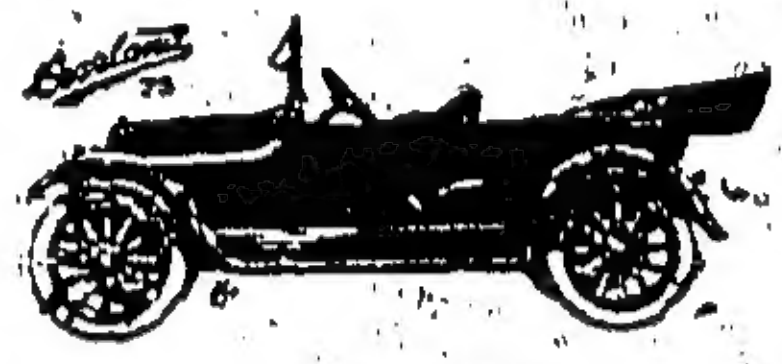
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Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
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CARS

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NESTOR SANITARY FLUID.

RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.
Two tablespoonfuls to a gallon of water for washing
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Per Pint Tin 50 cents
Per Gallon Tin \$2.50

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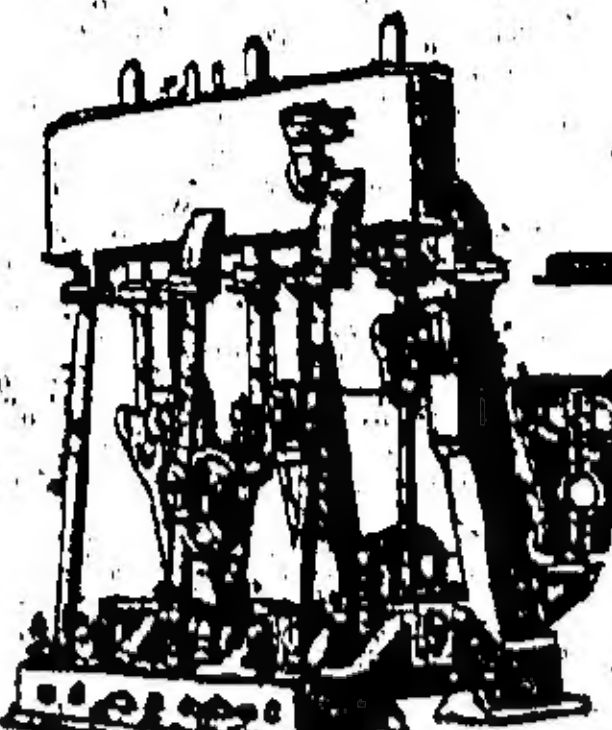
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Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1917.

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BROWN BRANDY**
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25 YEARS IN WOOD.
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
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over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.
Town Office, 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 404.
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Estimates furnished on application.
WONG PING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1915

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J. H. TAGGART,
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PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies'
room, Roof Garden.
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IT WHILE AT HOME.

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CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE
"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

THE FIGHTING AROUND LENS.
London, April 22.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
Yesterday night we secured the ground gained to the eastward of Fampoux.
The fighting continues to go in our favour to the west and north-west of Lens. We again progressed, capturing prisoners and machine-guns. We repulsed three counter-attacks.

LATEST REPORTS FROM FRENCH FRONT.

London, April 22.
A French communiqué reports:—
There was violent artillery activity during the night to the south of St. Quentin.
We again progressed between the Aisne and Chemins-des-Dames, and to the north of Sancy and Jouy.
Grenade fighting occurred to the west of Navarin.
A German aeroplane, yesterday evening, bombed the region of Dunkirk. Three people were injured.

KING'S CONGRATULATIONS TO FRANCE.

London, April 22.
H.M. The King has telegraphed to President Poincaré warmly congratulating him "on the successes crowning the French efforts. His Majesty said that he is convinced that the victories of the united armies presage continued progress."

GERMAN REPORT.

London, April 22.
A German official message, transmitted by wireless, reports:—
The artillery activity to the north of the Scarpe has increased to the most extreme violence. Our destructive fire caught some moving troops.
A counter-attack repulsed the English advance on the north bank of the Scarpe.
Our storming troops blew up a garrison blockhouse near Berry-au-Bac.
Engagements at Bray and Hurtlebise Farm, and along the Rheims-Neufchâteau Road, to the northwest of Prosenne, on the west bank of the Suippe, resulted in heavy enemy losses.
We repulsed a French advance to the south of Ripont. The enemy lost six aeroplanes and our naval aviators brought down an airship which fell in flames into the sea at Nieupoit.
Fighting has revived on the banks of the Cerny to the southwest of Lake Dorian.

GERMAN ALLEGATIONS REPUDIATED.

GERMAN PRETEXT FOR PEDDING RELIEF SHIPS.

London, April 22.
The Press Bureau announces that a German wireless message accuses the British and the French of employing vessels carrying the markings of Belgian relief ships for the purpose of attacking submarines.
The allegation is untrue and is merely a variation of the equally groundless assertion that the Entente is misusing hospital ships, and is evidently intended as a pretext for torpedoing Belgian relief ships without warning.

HOSPITAL SHIPS TORPEDOED.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCE- MENT.

London, April 22.
The Admiralty announces that the steamers *Donegal* and *Lafrance* were torpedoed without warning on the evening of April 17, whilst transporting wounded to British ports.
Owing to the German practice of sinking hospital ships it was no longer possible to distinguish hospital ships because they became more conspicuous targets; therefore, the *Donegal* and *Lafrance* were not marked as hospital ships but were provided with an escort.
The *Donegal* carried slightly wounded men, 20 of whom are missing and also twelve of the crew.
The illegal and inhuman submerging of hospital ships is the culmination of the savagery which has brought the world face to face with a situation unparalleled in civilised warfare. It has no justification in any conceivable distortion of international law or the most brutal creed of necessity. Following the sinking of the *Asturias* and the *Gloucester Castle*, Great Britain decided to transport the wounded in vessels not bearing distinctive markings and notified Germany of the withdrawal of certain hospital ships. The fighting on the western front is leaving a very large number of wounded Germans in our hands; and practically all the ships bringing wounded to England were bound to carry a proportion of Germans. It remains to be seen whether the knowledge of this will deflect the German Government from its abominable course.
The *Lafrance* carried 234 British wounded, 107 German wounded, 52 members of the Medical Staff and 123 crew. Twenty-three British and 15 Germans are missing. Patrol boats, at imminent risk of being torpedoed, rescued 152 German wounded.
The statement reviews the progress of the German campaign against hospital ships, and points out that Germany's original accusation that the hospital ships of the Allies and of Great Britain in particular, were employed for the purpose of transporting troops and military supplies was based on the evidence of witnesses the majority of whom were anonymous and the remainder German. Great Britain, denying the charges, showed that Germany had at obvious remedy in cases of suspicion, namely the right to visit and search any hospital ships encountered on the high seas.
From the German refusal to tolerate hospital ships within certain limits only one conclusion could be drawn, namely that it is the intention of Germany to add yet another and more unspeakable crime to the long list that disgraces their record.
The statement further recalls how the German Government, gloatingly, while the German nation announced the torpedoing of hospital ships, appeared to have accepted the intelligence with composure, if not satisfaction.
Warnings being useless orders were given for the Freiburg reprisal raid. The statement contrasts the attitude of the Germans towards that raid with the spirit in which the Allies had exacted retribution by purely military measures. The German who carried out that raid were exposed to, and did in fact incur, precisely the same dangers from the town defences as they would have in the course of an ordinary action.
It is plain, however, that any retaliatory measures which are open to the Government in upholding the principles of humanity and justice would not prove a deterrent to Germany in future. Such reprisals could be only punitive in effect. It is necessary to reconsider the entire status of hospital ships in the light of the German attitude.
(Continued on Page 5.)

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
6.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.
SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, "ALFRED'S BUILDING" Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compondore order representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.]

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER EVER ISSUED UNDER PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail 華字日報

The Leading Chinese Political and Commercial Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$17.00 per Annum delivered in Hongkong
\$17.00 to all other Ports.

G. WATSON & SONS, HONGKONG.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of all members of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE is called for 4.30 P.M. on TUESDAY the 21st April, in the Chamber of Commerce Room, New Government Building.

All members are strongly urged to be present.

By Order,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, April 20, 1917. 1712

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Hongkong Tramway Company Limited, will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, 21st April, at 12.15 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1917, at 12.15 P.M., to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

By Order of the Board,

W. E. ROBERTS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, March 2nd, 1917. 1701

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY the 26th April, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December, 1916, and of declaring Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 15th April to 25th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. MONTAGUE EDE,

General Manager.

Hongkong, April 14, 1917. 1676

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY the 26th April, 1917, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December, 1916, and of declaring Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th April to 25th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. MONTAGUE EDE,

General Manager.

Hongkong, April 14, 1917. 1677

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY the 26th April, 1917, at 12.45 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December, 1916, and of declaring Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th April to 25th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. MONTAGUE EDE,

General Manager.

Hongkong, April 14, 1917. 1678

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Under-Secretary on THURSDAY the 26th May, 1917, at Noon.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th instant to the 3rd May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 16, 1917. 1683

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 6th MAY, 1917, at 12.00 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1917, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st April, to the 5th MAY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1917. 1693

INTIMATIONS

G. VICTORIA GAOL.

NOTICE.

THERE is a VACANCY in the Victoria Gaol for a HOSPITAL WARDEN.

SALARY: \$900 to \$1,200 per annum on completion of a year's satisfactory probation, together with \$40 per month House Allowance.

CANDIDATES must be under 35 years of age, of good education, character and physique.

Knowledge of Medicine not essential as suitable man will be instructed. Further particulars can be obtained by personal application at Victoria Gaol between 10 A.M. and 12 Noon.

No application will be received after the 30th instant.

C. McT. MESSER,

SUPERINTENDENT VICTORIA GAOL.

Hongkong, April 21, 1917. 1713

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

SECOND ENGINEER for British Steamer "SIEMAN" Manila, \$250 Philippine currency.

Apply—

S. NATHAN ROAD,

Kowloon.

Hongkong, April 21, 1917. 1714

INDOCHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd May to 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, April 21, 1917. 1715

MESSRS KOMOR & KOMOR.

Have Now Opened

AN EXHIBITION OF

WATER COLOURS

by the Well-Known Landscape Painter

M. KINSEN.

THE Exhibition will be on view for One Week Only. All lovers of Art are cordially invited to see or purchase these beautiful Paintings.

KOMOR & KOMOR,

Alexandria Buildings,

Des-Vieux Road.

1700

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNED BEEF

AND

CORNED PORK.

PUT UP IN KEYS AND BARRELS

FOR

EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

1700

MARTIN'S

APOL STEEL

PILLS

A complete course for all ailments of the blood and the system. It is a powerful purifier and a most effective remedy for all diseases of the blood and the system. It is a powerful purifier and a most effective remedy for all diseases of the blood and the system.

MARTIN'S

APOL STEEL

PILLS

1700

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to give in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are recommended to write to "The China Mail" Office or direct to No. 15, Morrison Hill Road, Hongkong.

[1915]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

1700

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—

real rich red blood and

plenty of it in his body.

WATERBURY'S

METABOLIZED

COD LIVER OIL

COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life

giving, brain nourishing,

strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Patents: 21,25 and 22,25.

SHANGHAI BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SPEECHES BY MESSRS. J. JOHNSTONE AND E. S. LITTLE.

Mr. John Johnstone presided over the second annual general meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce at the Palace Hotel on the 13th inst., and among those present were—Messrs. A. W. Burkill, H. H. Granter, C. G. Humphreys, E. S. Little, E. F. Mackay, E. C. Richards, A. G. Stephen, H. G. Simms, and the acting secretary, Mr. P. Campbell.

The Chairman said—

Gentlemen, following the procedure adopted last year the accounts have been published in this month's April journal and I will therefore with your permission take them as read. They are of a simple nature being merely a statement of our income and expenditure for the year and call for little comment but show, I think, steady progress in the right direction. I stated in my speech last year that if the Chamber had not entrance fees to fall back upon, a deficiency of £5,000 might have to be faced at the end of this financial year. This balance in hand was then £15,000.

This year, and I think we may take this as a good conclusion of the progress the Chamber has made, we have not been able to rely upon entrance fees, which were largely responsible for the above mentioned balance, and in addition we have had to face extra expenditure, yet the balance in hand is extremely gratifying, amounting as it does to £15,000.

When the Chamber was formed we assumed that we could count on a membership of 150; at the last annual meeting held on 11th April, I was able to inform you that our assumption was modest. Our membership then was 228. To-day it is 252 which I think we may consider a satisfactory state of affairs.

When your Committee inaugurated this school they did so knowing full well that it was an experiment. Its success depended on the support given to it by firms and individuals whose desire to study the language arose from patriotic as well as personal motives.

Results have proved, I am happy to say, that your Committee were fully justified in giving their support to the school. It is no longer an experiment. It has become an institution and other ports are following our lead.

The opening of the school saw 60 students on the register. To these, 30 Preliminary Certificates have been issued. Its Intermediate, and 4 Final Certificates. Today we have 64 on the register and several awaiting admission to classes suited to their knowledge of the language.

Employers have not been slow to perceive the advantages likely to accrue to business if their employees were able to speak, and more so, if they were able to read, Chinese. Many firms have sent men to the school paying all their fees and offering a bonus if and when examinations, which are held by no means infrequently, are passed.

I would here mention the Preliminary Course is the most important, for once it is thoroughly mastered, the student has a sufficient knowledge of Chinese at his command to carry on an ordinary conversation. The success of the school was further exemplified when at a recent meeting of your Committee it was proposed that we place £1,000 to be suggested, and the suggestion acted upon, that £50 be donated out of the Language School funds to the School of Oriental Studies in London. In addition to the above we have been able materially to reduce school fees.

An example of the excellent work this school is doing I may mention that no less than eight of our scholars have lately been taken for Government Service. Dr. Hopkyns Rees therefore is undoubtedly to be congratulated on this further proof of the appreciation in which his teaching is held, while those members of the school who have been chosen will no doubt look back with feelings of satisfaction to the opportunity which the school has given them of putting to immediate test in the service of their country—the special knowledge they have thus acquired.

The work in connection with the publication of our Journals continues to grow, and there can be no doubt that the information which are enabled to bring before Chinese through their medium will prove of increasing benefit to British trade. At our last meeting I informed you that the circulation of the English Journal was nearly 700 copies and the Chinese Journal 10,000. To-day the circulation of the former is approximately 800, while the last issue of the latter reached 10,000 copies. The value of judicious publication has more than made itself felt.

As regards the Chinese Journal, it is becoming increasingly popular and many of the inquiries received from inland China and other remote parts of the Chinese Republic for British goods, which have been the means of making known to dwellers in these far distant parts the

value of British goods. It is serving a good purpose and I strongly recommend it to British merchants as an advertising medium, the value of which is perhaps not yet fully appreciated.

I couple these two under the one heading because both are to a great extent interdependent. The same problem with which we were confronted last year—the lack of tonnage—has occupied a great deal of your Committee's attention.

The scarcity of tonnage has made itself increasingly felt during the period under review, and the resulting diversion of cargo via Japan whence it has been possible to ship at rates cheaper than were obtainable by the conference lines, has had an adverse effect on certain classes of Export Trade. At the request of H.M. Government, a memorandum has been prepared setting forth the shipping and export situation but while the memorandum itself will probably be of considerable assistance to our Government, I fear that little improvement can be looked for in the situation here until such time as Government needs will permit of additional vessels being made available.

The most important matter that the Insurance Sub-Committee have had under consideration has been the question of the penetration of Chinese companies and the bill which has been drafted for the Peking Government. The question is one which seriously affects insurance companies in China.

The attitude adopted by some Chinese suggested that foreign insurance companies were open opposition to the movement of reform. This, I think, I may safely say, is not the case. The British Chamber of Commerce is desirous, not of placing obstacles in the way of good insurance legislation, but of assisting the Chinese Government in any endeavour it may undertake to that end.

Any reform of this nature, however, must have far-reaching effects and it is to be hoped that it should be our endeavour to see that the questions to be solved are represented in their true perspective.

The affiliated Chambers have conducted much business of mutual importance during the year and there is little doubt that as time goes on the gradual formation of British Chambers of Commerce in the important business centres throughout China will have far-reaching effects. Our latest addition to the list is the Peking Chamber, to whom we extend a hearty welcome.

Gentlemen, I have, I think, touched in a general way on the most important matters that have engaged our attention during the year under review.

There are two matters, however, which I consider should be brought to your notice. The first is the question of what has been generally called the "ton for ton" policy. The ruthless warfare waged by German submarines on practically all merchant shipping—whether belligerent or neutral—called for a definite statement of policy and your Chamber, therefore, rallied themselves on the side of all other British Chambers in China, in demanding of the Home Government that the peace terms shall contain adequate compensation for ships sunk by enemy submarines.

As a matter of interest I give you the names of the other Chambers of Commerce in China with whom we associated ourselves in this movement. They are Canton, Chefoo, Changsha, Foochow, Hankow, Newchwang, Swatow, Tientsin, and, although not forming part of the Chinese Republic is sufficiently close to its borders to have very much the same interests as we have. I may mention that the Chamber in Hongkong also supported the movement.

The second point, gentlemen, is a matter which brings home to our very midst the war with its demand for the pick of our young manhood. I refer to a memorial to be erected hereafter to those valiant gentlemen of the Allies who, putting duty before all else, have volunteered and placed their services at their country's disposal. Some of them I refer to say, we shall never have the pleasure of welcoming back; others again will return to us fit and well. None of them, gentlemen, looked for any recompense. All of them should be remembered. It was to this end that, therefore, your Committee approached both the Councils with a request that a site be set aside on which a suitable memorial will be raised to all those men of the Allies, who, little counting the cost, decided to leave this port and do their utmost to uphold right against wrong.

The site agreed upon between our Allies in the French Concession and ourselves is at the junction of the Quai de France, Avenue Edouard VII. and The Bund, a fitting position I think for a memorial such as is proposed.

Taking the whole year's working, I think we have every reason to be proud of our record and basing our opinion of the future on what has been accomplished in the past, there is ample evidence that the Chamber will become increasingly useful. Our relations with neighbouring Chambers have been, I am pleased to say, of the very best. For the past two years our enemies have been busily organizing for trade after the war and by every means in their power have been endeavouring to undermine the prestige of Great Britain. China has now decided to take a hand in the game herself and had ranged herself on the side of common humanity. It is possible, therefore, that German preparations for post-bellum trade and the capital she has sunk in preparing the way thereto, will be brought to nothing. This must not cause us to relax our efforts, however. It simply means that a cunning and unscrupulous foe, whose methods to capture trade have been the inquiries received from inland China and other remote parts of the Chinese Republic for British goods, which have been the means of making known to dwellers in these far distant parts the

value of British goods. It is serving a good purpose and I strongly recommend it to British merchants as an advertising medium, the value of which is perhaps not yet fully appreciated.

I couple these two under the one heading because both are to a great extent interdependent. The same problem with which we were confronted last year—the lack of tonnage—has occupied a great deal of your Committee's attention.

The scarcity of tonnage has made itself increasingly felt during the period under review, and the resulting diversion of cargo via Japan whence it has been possible to ship at rates cheaper than were obtainable by the conference lines, has had an adverse effect on certain classes of Export Trade. At the request of H.M. Government, a memorandum has been prepared setting forth the shipping and export situation but while the memorandum itself will probably be of considerable assistance to our Government, I fear that little improvement can be looked for in the situation here until such time as Government needs will permit of additional vessels being made available.

The most important matter that the Insurance Sub-Committee have had under consideration has been the question of the penetration of Chinese companies and the bill which has been drafted for the Peking Government. The question is one which seriously affects insurance companies in China.

The attitude adopted by some Chinese suggested that foreign insurance companies were open opposition to the movement of reform. This, I think, I may safely say, is not the case. The British Chamber of Commerce is desirous, not of placing obstacles in the way of good insurance legislation, but of assisting the Chinese Government in any endeavour it may undertake to that end.

Any reform of this nature, however, must have far-reaching effects and it is to be hoped that it should be our endeavour to see that the questions to be solved are represented in their true perspective.

The affiliated Chambers have conducted much business of mutual importance during the year and there is little doubt that as time goes on the gradual formation of British Chambers of Commerce in the important business centres throughout China will have far-reaching effects. Our latest addition to the list is the Peking Chamber, to whom we extend a hearty welcome.

Gentlemen, I have, I think, touched in a general way on the most important matters that have engaged our attention during the year under review.

There are two matters, however, which I consider should be brought to your notice. The first is the question of what has been generally called the "ton for ton" policy. The ruthless warfare waged by German submarines on practically all merchant shipping—whether belligerent or neutral—called for a definite statement of policy and your Chamber, therefore, rallied themselves on the side of all other British Chambers in China, in demanding of the Home Government that the peace terms shall contain adequate compensation for ships sunk by enemy submarines.

As a matter of interest I give you the names of the other Chambers of Commerce in China with whom we associated ourselves in this movement. They are Canton, Chefoo, Changsha, Foochow, Hankow, Newchwang, Swatow, Tientsin, and, although not forming part of the Chinese Republic is sufficiently close to its borders to have very much the same interests as we have. I may mention that the Chamber in Hongkong also supported the movement.

The second point, gentlemen, is a matter which brings home to our very midst the war with its demand for the pick of our young manhood. I refer to a memorial to be erected hereafter to those valiant gentlemen of the Allies who, putting duty before all else, have volunteered and placed their services at their country's disposal. Some of them I refer to say, we shall never have the pleasure of welcoming back; others again will return to us fit and well. None of them, gentlemen, looked for any recompense. All of them should be remembered. It was to this end that, therefore, your Committee approached both the Councils with a request that a site be set aside on which a suitable memorial will be raised to all those men of the Allies, who, little counting the cost, decided to leave this port and do their utmost to uphold right against wrong.

The site agreed upon between our Allies in the French Concession and ourselves is at the junction of the Quai de France, Avenue Edouard VII. and The Bund, a fitting position I think for a memorial such as is proposed.

Taking the whole year's working, I think we have every reason to be proud of our record and basing our opinion of the future on what has been accomplished in the past, there is ample evidence that the Chamber will become increasingly useful. Our relations with neighbouring Chambers have been, I am pleased to say, of the very best. For the past two years our enemies have been busily organizing for trade after the war and by every means in their power have been endeavouring to undermine the prestige of Great Britain. China has now decided to take a hand in the game herself and had ranged herself on the side of common humanity. It is possible, therefore, that German preparations for post-bellum trade and the capital she has sunk in preparing the way thereto, will be brought to nothing. This must not cause us to relax our efforts, however. It simply means that a cunning and unscrupulous foe, whose methods to capture trade have been the inquiries received from inland China and other remote parts of the Chinese Republic for British goods, which have been the means of making known to dwellers in these far distant parts the

value of British goods. It is serving a good purpose and I strongly recommend it to British merchants as an advertising medium, the value of which is perhaps not yet fully appreciated.

"CAPSTAN"
NAVY CUT CIGARETTES
are the Acme of Perfection

They are made from the finest quality Virginia Tobacco, and are sold in two strengths Mild and Medium.

THE CIGARETTE FOR THE CONNOISSEUR

SOLD BY ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.
Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.
High Class English Jewellery.

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES
FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE
FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD. QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG. OR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION, TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

executed at the Offices of
THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.,
5, Wyndham Street.

COMMERCIAL FORMS
SHIPPING FORMS
CIRCULARS
PAMPHLETS

ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES
WINE LISTS
MENUS
INVITATION CARDS

BOOKBINDING.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG
Codes Used: A1, A.B.O. Fifth Edition Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians,
ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen, under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK

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Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electro-

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own special workmen under expert European supervision

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLITS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIT	LENGTH OF DOCK BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SLIT AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDE	WEEK OF TIDE	SPRINGS	NEAPS
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	107	107	107	107	107	107
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	107	107	107	107	107	107
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	107	107	107	107	107	107
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	107	107	107	107	107	107
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	107	107	107	107	107	107
TAI KOW TSUI						
James Watson Dock	600	107	107	107	107	107
ABERDEEN						
Slips Dock	600	107	107	107	107	107
Lynn Dock	600	107	107	107	107	107

Circular No. 55.



Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS

"To-Ewa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used

Bentley's

A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.

A. I. Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address

"KIMBER" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY

the 24th April, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vieux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street,

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, etc., etc.

As follows:—

Upheated Seats, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Curd Tables, Bedroom Furniture, Double and Single Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables, etc., etc., Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dining Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Looking Glasses, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Electro Plated Ware, etc.

1. Piano in good condition, Electric Reading Lamp, Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, Sundry Silver Ware, etc., etc.

Also

Tennis Poles and Netting, etc., etc. Oliver Typewriters, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cots, etc.

(Full Particulars, from Catalogue.)

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 18, 1917. 1697

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Dr. SREZMAN, to sell by Public Auction,

WEDNESDAY

the 25th April, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at "Formosa" the Peak (next to Peak Hospital),

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc.,

therein contained,

Comprising:—

Teakwood Sideboard, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Overmantel, etc., large "Copeland" Dinner Service, Table Glass, a few lots of Cutlery, etc., Double and Single Bedsteads, Dressing Tables, Wardrobes, Washstands, etc., Pantry and Kitchen Utensils.

Also

A number of Porcelain Stand, Flower Pots, Plants, etc.

On view day of Sale.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 18, 1917. 1698

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

THURSDAY

the 26th April, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at No. 5, Torres Buildings, Kimberly Road, Kowloon,

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc.,

therein contained,

Consisting of:—

Teakwood Hallstand, Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chairs, Teakwood Sideboard and Dining Waggon, Dining Table and Chairs, Carpets, Rugs, Glass and Crockery, Double and Single Bedsteads, Dressing Table, Wardrobe, Chest-of-Drawers, etc., etc.

Also

Piano by John Broadwood & Sons, Singer's Sewing Machine and White Enamelled Bath.

On view from Wednesday the 25th afternoon.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 17, 1917. 1699

THE PRICE OF PAIN.

Women should realise that it is not waste-time economy to be ill. Pain has its price. The money saved by self-neglect has to be paid over and over again in permanent ill-health and loss of working power. What use is it to save the cost of a little medicine now, and run the risk of ruining your constitution by not taking care of your self while there is time?

A woman who allows herself to suffer, as most women are liable to suffer at intervals, is laying up a terrible future for herself in after years. The backache and pain in the side and hips which lay her for a day on the sofa, or make her life a misery as she heroically refuses to give up, are only the present signs. Every time she neglects these she is preparing for more trouble and perhaps total invalidism later on. She is allowing her blood to grow poorer and poorer, until it will be too weak and thin to sustain her. The now, rich blood which Dr. Williams' pink pills will give her will ease her present pain and protect her future health. Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people can be obtained of any dealer, or post free, \$1.50 per bottle, for six, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 56 Broad Street, Shanghai.

A free book, "Talks to Women" (sent free, to above address) will tell you much that every woman should know.

ENTERTAINMENT

THEATRE ROYAL

"SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE"

(As arranged for ST. GEORGE'S DAY) WILL BE REPEATED IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES

On WEDNESDAY, 25th April, Matinee at 5 p.m.

On SATURDAY, 28th April, at 8.15 p.m.

Booking opens at Messrs. MOUTRIE & Co., on WEDNESDAY, 18th April, at 9 a.m.

PIECES AS USUAL:—

\$8, \$2, \$1.

(Children Half Price on the Matinee). Soldiers and Sailors in uniform will be admitted at Half Price.

[1710]

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY

the 27th April, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at No. 2, Canton Villas, (Lower Flat) Kimberly Road, Kowloon.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc.,

Consisting of:—

Teakwood Hallstand, Bookcase, Writing Table and Chairs, Extension Dining Table, Chesterfield Sofa and Chairs, Large Teak Sideboard, Carpets and Pictures, Glass and Crockery, Electric Fans, Child's Cots, Large Brass Double Bed, Brass Penders, Teak Wardrobe with Double Beveled Mirrors, Teak Bureau and Washstand, etc., etc.

Also

Grand Piano by Collard & Collard, and 2 Perambulators.

On view from Thursday the 25th at noon.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 17, 1917. 1690

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY

the 28th April, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vieux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street,

DRESS MATERIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

As follows:—

Alpaca, various colours, Blue and White Serge, Tricots, etc., Toilet Soap, Parfums, Blankets, Counterpanes, Bain Couchs, a few lots of Hosiery, Sun Hats, etc.

Coffee, Cups and Saucers, Glass Ware, etc.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 20, 1917. 1713

TANG YUK BENTLEY, successor to the late SIEN TING, 14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION No. 1

CURE FOR ALL THE DANGEROUS AND PAINFUL DISEASES OF THE URINARY TRACT.

It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and is the only one of its kind in the world.

It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and is the only one of its kind in the world.

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THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

SUNDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE GREAT OPERATIONS IN FRANCE.

HUGE GERMAN ATTACK SHATTERED.

LONDON, April 21.

A French communiqué says there has been great reciprocal artillery activity between St. Quentin and the Oise, particularly north of Gouzies. South of the Oise the day has been quiet.

Continued progress has been made in the direction of Chemin-des-Dames. We occupied Sancy.

After the most violent artillery preparation the Germans, in the evening, attacked with a huge number of effective in the region of Aillesbuis. Our artillery and machine-gun fire shattered them and the attack was completely repulsed. The artillery duel continued with great energy here.

In Champagne we captured several important strong points in Morchovillers and Massif, notwithstanding the desperate resistance of the enemy.

Since the 16th inst. we have taken over 10,000 prisoners and captured over 100 guns.

Between Soissons and Aulnoye in Argonne, after a sharp action detachments penetrated as far as the second German trench where numerous corpses were found.

BRITISH PREPARING FOR A FRESH ADVANCE.

LONDON, April 21.

Gouzies, mentioned in the communiqué, is the southern suburb of St. Quentin.

Artillery activity here probably indicates that the French are preparing another blow which will complete the encirclement of St. Quentin, cut the St. Quentin-Cambrai railway and threaten the communications of the Bavarian and German Crown Princes.

The stiff fighting on the Laon-Morvilliers plateau is due to the desperation of the German efforts to avoid being pushed back into the plains and they are recklessly employing masses of men and losing terribly.

Meanwhile the British are not idle. A French correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphs that the British have virtually completed the consolidation of the conquered positions.

Having defeated all German counter-attacks the artillery is now preparing for a fresh advance.

A correspondent estimates that nine German divisions were put out of action as a result of the recent British offensive, losing fifty per cent. of their effectives.

Recently the enemy were noticed busily entrenching beyond the Hindenburg line while fires and explosions were more numerous in Lens and its environs.

The stiff instances of German chivalry in the war up to the present, namely in aviation, has vanished. The Germans are now replacing the iron cross painted on the wings of their aeroplanes by a circle enclosing a small cross, with a view to deceiving the Allies. Already several mistakes have occurred.

MUTUAL ARTILLERY ACTION ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, April 20.

Sir Douglas Haig's report only states that there has been mutual artillery action at a number of places on the front.

PASSPORTS FOR INDIA.

NO PERSON ALLOWED TO LAND WITHOUT ONE.

LONDON, April 21.

The Press Bureau announces that no person over fifteen years of age will be permitted to land in India without a valid passport issued or vided by a competent British authority.

This does not apply to members of the British Naval Military forces or to crews of overseas vessels.

FOOD REGULATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 20.

The Press Bureau announces that Lord Devonport restricts the use of wheat and rye to the purpose of seed or to the manufacture of flour, and confines the use of rice and flour to the purposes of human food.

UNITED STATES FOOD EXPORTS.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

The Cabinet has discussed the regulation of food exports to North America in order to prevent food reaching Germany. Legislation will probably be enacted dealing with the subject.

MR. BALFOUR GOES TO AMERICA.

LONDON, April 20.

The Press Bureau announces that, at the War Cabinet's request, Mr. Balfour has undertaken a special mission to the United States. He has arrived at Halifax, accompanied by Lord Curzon, Rear-Admiral Sir Dudley D. Chair and Major-General Bridges, with their respective staffs.

AUSTRIA "FALLING FROM GERMAN GRACE."

EMPEROR HOSTILE TO CERTAIN AUSTRO-GERMAN PROPOSALS.

AMSTERDAM, April 20.

It transpires that the political crisis in Austria, coupled with several ministerial resignations, although of domestic origin, has caused considerable perturbation in Germany.

It appears that the Austrian Emperor refused to entertain the proposals of the Austro-German parties that he should issue a decree making German the official State language and dividing Bohemia into language zones of which one would be purely German. The Emperor preferred to submit these measures to the Reichsrath which meets next month for the first time since the war, instead of enacting them by decree.

The German parties in Austria are much upset while the newspapers of Germany are filled with forebodings of the falling away of Austria from German grace.

ATTACK ON VENICE FRUSTRATED.

ROME, April 20.

An official message states that a squadron of enemy aeroplanes, supported by submarines and torpedo boats, attempted a reconnaissance in force towards Venice.

Italian and French aircraft, supported by the anti-aircraft batteries, counter-attacked and prevented the enemy from reaching the City.

Aerial fighting continued far out to sea. One enemy machine was brought down, and two of the Allies' intellings have not returned.

600 GERMAN DESERTERS.

PURSUED AND ATTACKED BY UHLANS.

AMSTERDAM, April 21.

The *Landwehrblatt* reports that 600 German Uhlans, sailors and Landsturm were deserted and tried to cross the Belgio-Dutch frontier. Two hundred Uhlans were sent in pursuit and attacked with machine-guns. The fight lasted half an hour. Thirty were wounded. Eight slightly wounded succeeded in reaching Dutch soil.

STRIKES AND DISTURBANCES GENERAL IN GERMANY.

ZERICH, April 20.

The Socialist newspaper *Volkrecht* states that strikes and disturbances are general in Germany, notably in Berlin and Hamburg and on the Westphalian coal-fields.

THE BERLIN STRIKE.

HINDENBURG'S DENUNCIATION.

AMSTERDAM, April 20.

The *Landwehrblatt* states that the Chancellor refused to listen to the denunciation of Berlin strikers who decided not to resume work.

Field-marshal von Hindenburg has written to Herr Gröner denouncing the strike of munition workers. He says that the increased meat ration and the regular supply of potatoes is sufficient to compensate for the reduction of the bread ration. In view of the seriousness of the times he cannot understand why the question of feeding should cause a strike. Any diminution in the production of war material would be an inexcusable crime towards the men fighting on the western front. He asks Herr Gröner to explain the position to the workers.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH COMMISSION.

U.S. GRATIFICATION.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

The American flag is flying on the British Embassy for the first time in history.

It is announced that President Wilson expects to receive Mr. Balfour and his fellow commissioners at the White House on the 25th inst. The Authorities are gratified at the emphasis of the Anglo-French Commissioners, especially of Mr. Balfour and M. Viviani.

They have put in more work in connection with the Chamber than any other member of the committee, and his efforts were keenly appreciated by all of them. Mr. Balfour has been seconded by the officials in Peking and by the Consul staff here from the Consul-General downwards. Merchants to-day understood the Government position as they had never done before and vice versa.

The Government officials were also becoming more cognisant of the wants of British trade.

The committee also were in agreement as to the necessity of improving all departments of the administration in China. They had not reached the ideal which was before them yet, but they hoped very greatly to advance the efforts were making to foster British trade in China. They were hoping

ALL DOCTORS WANTED.

GERMANY'S TOTAL DISREGARD OF UNIVERSAL TREATIES.

LONDON, April 20.

The Press Bureau announces that Lord Derby, on behalf of the War Cabinet, has written a letter to the medical profession stating that the enemy is totally disregarding the universal tenets of civilized warfare, and has deliberately instituted a submarine campaign against hospital ships. Hence it is essential to

A RUSSIAN CONFERENCE.

A SEPARATE PEACE REPUDIATED.

Petrograd, April 21.

At a conference of delegates from the Armies and representatives of the Council of Workmen, the Soldiers' delegates asked if the Council advocated a separate peace.

M. Sokoloff replied that the Council repudiated such an idea.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE IN FRANCE.

CONFERENCE WITH FRENCH AND ITALIAN PREMIERS.

ROME, April 20.

An official announcement states that Signor Boselli, Baron Sonnino, Mr. Lloyd George and M. Ribot, accompanied by the Ambassadors and Military Attaches to the respective countries, had a conference at St. Jean de Maurienne. The most cordial relations of and the perfect understanding between the Allies were again demonstrated.

SHANGHAI BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(Continued from page 2.)

We now meet others, we ourselves for the time being at a disadvantage, but we meet them in our competition; any ascendancy we at present have in trade, however, cannot be maintained if we are content to allow matters to move along from an initial impetus. The quality of British goods, and our reputation for fair dealing will carry us far, but our efforts must be continuous. Gentlemen, this Chamber was formed to further British trading interests and diplomatic paths are tortuous, but if we are to be abreast of the times we shall have to study more closely than heretofore our relations with China, and through our Chamber to bring the conditions obtaining here to the closer knowledge of our Government. There is a great future before British trade in China, and we must use our best endeavours to see that that trade is fully developed.

Before I resume my seat, gentlemen, there is one other matter to which I must refer—that is the death of our late secretary, Mr. H. E. Stewart. It is due in this main to his untiring efforts that this Chamber has been brought to its present state of efficiency. His tact and organizing ability were invaluable to us in smoothing out the many difficulties which beset us at the outset, while his charming personality and unflinching courtesy made him persona grata with all with whom he came in contact. On the day of his death he had brought every item up to date and he left the office and all its affairs in the most perfect order. His death, which took place in the midst of manoeuvres into which he had entered enthusiastically, has been a distinct loss to this Chamber and the many Societies with which he was connected.

FOR THE CHILDREN'S USE
YOU CAN AFFORD TO USE OUR

GIANT LAVENDER TALCUM

FREELY.
THE TIN THAT CONTAINS
1 lb. OF TALCUM FOR \$1.00.

FOR TENDER SKINS IT IS DELICIOUSLY SOOTHING
AND HEALING AND IT IS COMPOSED ONLY OF THE
FINEST AND PUREST INGREDIENTS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Telephone No. 16.

To-day's Advertisements

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO Via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
AND MANILA.

THE Steamship

KOREA MARU.
The above named steamer having
arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
notified to send in their bills of lading
for counter signature, and to take immediate
delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on WED.
NESDAY, 23rd April at 5 p.m. will be
landed at Consignees' risk and expense,
and delivery must then be taken from the
Company's Godown.
Storage charges will be assessed on all
Cargo remaining undelivered on SUN.
DAY, 24th April, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be
accepted.
No claims will be recognized after the
Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.
All claims and damaged Cargo will be
lodged into the Company's Godown, where
they will be examined on the 1st May,
at 10 a.m.

No claims will be recognized if filed
after the 1st May, 1917.

T. DANIO,
Agent.

Hongkong, April 23, 1917. 1710

BARBER LINS OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE S.S. FOREMOST CASTLE.

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the Godowns of
the HONGKONG and KOWLOON WHARF and
GODOWN COMPANY, Ltd., at Kowloon.
We advise consignees from the Wharves delivery
may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before
NOON TO-DAY.

No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
goods remaining undelivered after the 25th
April, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before
the 1st May, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on the 30th April at
10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 23, 1917. 1718

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS. FOR TO-DAY.

Special Dinner at the Grand Hotel.
8.15 p.m. — "Scenes from Shakespeare"
at Theatre Royal.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

2.30 p.m. — Auction of Furniture,
Tinnis Poles, Typewriters etc. at
Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

4.30 p.m. — Extraordinary General
Meeting of the Hongkong General
Chamber of Commerce.

General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, April 25 —

Princess Victoria Alexandra's (Princess
Mary) Birthday (1897).

Noon — Hongkong Tramway Co's
Meeting.

2.30 p.m. — Auction of Household
Furniture etc. at "Famous" the
Peak.

5 p.m. — Matinee Performance of
"Scenes from Shakespeare" in
Theatre Royal.

WEDNESDAY 26th & THURSDAY April 26 —

11 a.m. — Auction of Boots and Shoes,
Shirts, Socks, Hats etc., etc. at Mr.
Geo. H. Lummer's Sales Rooms.

10.45 a.m. — Auction of Household
Furniture, Piano, etc. at No. 4 Turf
Buildings, Kimberley Road, Kowloon.

Noon — Union Insurance Society's
Meeting.

12.30 p.m. — China Fire Insurance Co's
Meeting.

12.45 p.m. — British Traders Insurance
Co's Meeting.

FRIDAY, April 27 —

Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement
Day.

10.45 a.m. — Auction of Household
Furniture, Piano, etc. at Messrs.
at No. 2 Canton Villa, Kimberley
Road, Kowloon.

SATURDAY, April 28 —

10.30 a.m. — Auction of Dress Materials
and Miscellaneous Goods at Messrs.
Hughes and Hough's.

8.15 p.m. — "Scenes from Shakespeare"
in Theatre Royal.

DEATH.

LISHMAN. Died in France, March 2,
1917, of wounds received at the
Front. H. L. Lishman, aged 29
years; late 27th Infantry, Machine
Gun Section, Australian Imperial
Forces, son of Captain T. H. Lish-
man, Indo-China S. N. Co., Hong-
kong.

The China Mail.

Hongkong, Monday, April 23, 1917.

CHINESE WEALTH IN HONGKONG.

In the course of his speech in the
Legislative Council, last Thursday
H. E. THE GOVERNOR remarked of
the Chinese community in Hongkong:
"They happen to own four-fifths of
the wealth of this Colony and to pay
97 per cent of the rates and taxes."
We have been asked whether this
is to be found worked, out, in any
official publication. Our answer is
that we are not aware that any
Government publication contains such
information about the wealth of the
Colony and the incidence of taxation
as will enable anyone to test the
accuracy of a statement which strikes
the reader as being so astonishing.
But we take these figures to be not
merely conjectural, but to represent
ascertained facts, for it is not the
first time we have seen them, nor
is Sir HENRY MAY the first Governor
to use them as an argument for
giving heed to the views of the
Chinese community when any policy
affecting the trade and commerce
of the port is under consideration.
We remember Sir FREDERICK
LUGARD on one occasion using
these same figures. They are
certainly striking, but an exaggerated
significance is easily to be attached
to them. It is British, and not
Chinese, initiative that has made
Hongkong the important centre of
commerce and shipping that it is.
When the British entered into the
occupation of Hongkong it was a
barren island uninhabited except for
a handful of people at the spot
we call Aberdeen where they
contentiously carried on the peaceful
business of fishermen but actually
flourished upon the proceeds of
piracy. It has been British
initiative and enterprise that have
converted a desolate island and the
equally desolate Kowloon peninsula
into a flourishing Colony carrying on
a trade and commerce which supports
close on half a million people.
Left to themselves, the Chinese
would have made, no more of
Hongkong than they have made of
the many similar islands in
the vicinity of the Canton delta.
It is an aspect of the matter which
cannot be overlooked when we are
considering the influence of Chinese
opinion upon the policy of the
administration. It may be truthfully
said, of course, that the German
firms, who have done business in
the Colony from the earliest days,
have helped in the past to
create the trade which has led to
the growth of the Chinese population
of the Colony, but such pretensions
as General von BRUNNEN has made
in his books about Hongkong owing
its eminence to German industry are
manifestly ridiculous. There was

not a German industrial concern in
the Colony save a small soapworks,
and what German capital was in-
vested in British industrial companies
was not, we believe, a factor of any
great importance. As for the extent
of German commerce, it has been
estimated that the British portion
of the trade of the port—as
distinguished from trade done by
the Chinese themselves—"probably
amounted to over 70 per cent."

This, then, leaves 30 per cent as
representing the combined trade of
all the other non-Chinese merchants
—German, Japanese, Indian, French,
Dutch and others. It will thus be
seen that if the estimate of the
trade done by the British merchants
of the Colony is approximately
correct, the German proportion is
not large enough to make a great
flims about. But a further point for
consideration is: Would even this
fraction of the trade be lost to the
Colony if the Germans were excluded
from the Colony for ten years? Of
course, it would not. A large
percentage of the trade done by the
German merchants in Hongkong has
always been in British goods; and
it certainly would not mean that
the Chinese market will lack these
goods—or any goods—if the Germans
are debarred from Hongkong for ten
years. There is no sound reason
why there should be any substantial
falling off in the volume of trade
done in Hongkong. The only way
in which the Chinese might
conceivably suffer would be in
an inability to get again the
facilities for gambling in trade
which made German long credits
so attractive to them. Even if
German merchants were to come
back it is extremely doubtful
whether they will have for many
years to come the necessary financial
facilities to enable them to do
business with the Chinese on the
old lines. We do not agree that
the question of excluding the
Germans—including their shipping
—for ten years is necessarily one
of sentiment only. When we see
Germany doing her utmost to destroy
our merchant shipping while her
own remains in safety in neutral
harbours or in the possession of her
declared enemies, awaiting the end
of the war, with Germany hoping
to see them again on their old
commercial service, while the
defeated mercantile fleets of the
Allies will require to be employed
long afterwards on military transport
service—could this be contemplated
by any British subject for one
moment? We confidently count on
the Imperial authorities' defeating
any such possibilities, and, though
the views of the commercial
community of Hongkong will not
go home with the endorsement of
the local Government, we have
no doubt that this very circumstance
will in the end secure for those views
a greater amount of public attention
at home than perhaps they would
otherwise receive.

Fortunately for those assisting in
this part of the programme the rain
held off and consequently a brisk
business was done. As early as 10.30
a.m. many of the ladies had estem-
ped to the heap depot for fresh supplies
of badges.

The Faylillon in the Hongkong
Cricket Club ground had been kindly
lent for the purpose of a depot by the
Committee of the H.K.C.C. Here Mrs.
Ralphs, assisted by Mrs. A. E. Griffin,
supervised the supplying of badges and
collecting the proceeds of the sales.
The ladies committee consists of Lady
May, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Holyoak and
Mrs. Ralphs and the following ladies
assisted in the sale of badges:—

Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Alabaster, Mrs.
Armstrong, Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. Annett,
Mrs. Aswell, Miss Gossy Alves.

Mrs. Baker, Miss E. Baker, Miss
Kunze Barretto, Mrs. Bell, Miss Bat-
eman, Miss K. Dalton, Sister Louisa,
Mrs. Bevington, Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Bowley,
Miss Gladys Brock, Mrs. Butler, Mrs.
Butterfield, Miss Jeannie Butterfield,
Miss Hilda Butterfield.

Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Cyril Champkin,
Mrs. R. A. Churcher, Miss Doris Curry,
Miss Ethel Curry, Mrs. R. H. Cousins,
Miss Freda Cousins.

Mrs. Danby, Miss Davidson, Mrs.
Davy, Mrs. Dodwell, Mrs. Donithorpe,
Master Billie Dunbar.

Miss Rose Ekins, Mrs. Evan-Jones,
Mrs. Eldridge, Miss Minnie Eldridge,
Miss Ekins, Mrs. Forsyth, Miss Eua
Forsyth, Master Dudley Franklin, Mrs.
Franklin, Miss Clara Frost, Miss Fran-
cine, Miss Victoria France.

Mrs. Gibson, Miss Barbara Gibson,
Mrs. Glyn, The Misses Goodall, Mrs.
Goodman, Mrs. Goldenberg, Mrs. Gold-
smith, Miss A. Gordon, Miss M. Gordon,
Miss Graham, Miss M. Graham, Mrs.
A. E. Griffin, Mrs. H. Griffin, Mrs.
Grimshaw, Miss Marjorie Garrod, Mrs.
J. J. Gardiner, Miss Sophie Gubbay.

Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Halifax, Miss Agnes-
ley Hallifax, Miss Florrie Hamilton,
Mrs. Scott Harrison, Mrs. Hay, Miss
Mabel Haynes, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs.
Hill, Mrs. Hinton, Mrs. Holyoak, Miss
Joyce Holyoak, Miss Dorothy Holyoak,
Mrs. Henry Humphreys, Miss Holloway,
Miss Judith.

Mrs. Kapadia, Mrs. King, Miss Millie
Kinnear, Miss E. Knight, Miss Margaret
Kent.

Miss Lander, Master John Lander,
Miss Lammert, Master Alfred Lammert,
The Misses K. and M. Levy, Miss Madge
Levy, Miss June Looker.

Mrs. McFarlane, Mrs. Maine, Miss
Maine, Mrs. Mansfield, Sister Mary
Theresa, Miss Iris May, Miss Dione May,
Miss Marr, Mrs. Marley, Mrs. Messer,
Master Jim Messer, Mrs. Middleton-
Smith, Mrs. Milner-Jones, Miss Miller,
Miss Annie Miller, Master Jack Miller,
Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Morgan, Miss Alice
Morton, Miss Lucy Morton, Miss K.
Murphy, Miss Dorothy Morris, Miss
Mastin, Miss Dorothy May.

Miss Florrie Neave, Miss Lilian Neave,
Miss Nellie Neave, Miss Lucy Noronha,
Miss Sophie Nemaze.

Mrs. Osberry, Miss Pearl Ogilvie, Miss
Leonora O'Brien.

Miss Euckham, Mrs. Pearce, Miss
Peterson, Miss Mary Pierce, The Misses
Proves.

Mrs. Ralphs, Mrs. Raw, Miss Dodo
Ritchie, Miss Wendy Roberts, Miss D.
Rodgers, Miss M. Rodger, Miss Flo
Rodney.

Mrs. Sandeman, Miss G. Sanders, Miss
M. Scott, The Misses C. and S. Shaw,
Master Shaw, Mrs. Shenton, Master
Percival Skelton, Miss Skinner, Mrs.
Stabb, Miss M. Stabb, Mrs. Stark, Mrs.
Stedman, Miss Gwen Stedman, Miss
Gertie Simmonds, Miss Conny Stomham,
Miss Lily Stomham, Miss Eileen Stab-
bingli.

Miss Bertha Tarrant, Mrs. Tisdall, Miss
Sheila Tisdall, Mrs. Todd, Miss A. Jie
Tolkin.

Miss Ventris, Miss Amy Watt, Miss
Agnes Watt, Miss Elsie Watt, Miss E.
Ward, The Misses C. and V. Wahr, Mrs.
Wakeman, Mrs. West, Miss Wall, Miss
S. Well, Mrs. Wolfe, Miss Marion Wolfe,
Miss Woodcock, Miss Wooters, Mrs. A.
E. Wright, Miss Henrietta Wolfrum.

The thanks of the committee are due
to Mrs. Griffin, Commander Beckwith,
R.N., Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Irving and Mr.
R. D. Harvey for flowers given to be
distributed amongst the hospital.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY CELEBRATIONS.

THE MORNING PROGRAMME.

It is many years since there was any
observance of St. George's Day in
Hongkong, but the success which
attended the St. Andrew's Day effort
to benefit the war charities has this year
excited emulation.

The Programme arranged was for the
sale of appropriate badges by an army
of ladies in the morning; a café chantant
in the afternoon, and Shakesperian
Scenes at the theatre in the evening.
The ladies were early in evidence this
morning. The badge sold was of
card board shaped like an ancient shield
and bearing upon it in the centre,
embossed in gold, a representation of St.
George slaying the dragon, and across
the entire face a red cross. Each lady
was supplied with about fifty of these
badges on a wicker tray. Many also
sold roses.

For the purpose of the programme the
rain held off and consequently a brisk
business was done. As early as 10.30
a.m. many of the ladies had estem-
ped to the heap depot for fresh supplies
of badges.

The Faylillon in the Hongkong
Cricket Club ground had been kindly
lent for the purpose of a depot by the
Committee of the H.K.C.C. Here Mrs.
Ralphs, assisted by Mrs. A. E. Griffin,
supervised the supplying of badges and
collecting the proceeds of the sales.
The ladies committee consists of Lady
May, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Holyoak and
Mrs. Ralphs and the following ladies
assisted in the sale of badges:—

Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Alabaster, Mrs.
Armstrong, Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. Annett,
Mrs. Aswell, Miss Gossy Alves.

Mrs. Baker, Miss E. Baker, Miss
Kunze Barretto, Mrs. Bell, Miss Bat-
eman, Miss K. Dalton, Sister Louisa,
Mrs. Bevington, Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Bowley,
Miss Gladys Brock, Mrs. Butler, Mrs.
Butterfield, Miss Jeannie Butterfield,
Miss Hilda Butterfield.

Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Cyril Champkin,
Mrs. R. A. Churcher, Miss Doris Curry,
Miss Ethel Curry, Mrs. R. H. Cousins,
Miss Freda Cousins.

Mrs. Danby, Miss Davidson, Mrs.
Davy, Mrs. Dodwell, Mrs. Donithorpe,
Master Billie Dunbar.

Miss Rose Ekins, Mrs. Evan-Jones,
Mrs. Eldridge, Miss Minnie Eldridge,
Miss Ekins, Mrs. Forsyth, Miss Eua
Forsyth, Master Dudley Franklin, Mrs.
Franklin, Miss Clara Frost, Miss Fran-
cine, Miss Victoria France.

Mrs. Gibson, Miss Barbara Gibson,
Mrs. Glyn, The Misses Goodall, Mrs.
Goodman, Mrs. Goldenberg, Mrs. Gold-
smith, Miss A. Gordon, Miss M. Gordon,
Miss Graham, Miss M. Graham, Mrs.
A. E. Griffin, Mrs. H. Griffin, Mrs.
Grimshaw, Miss Marjorie Garrod, Mrs.
J. J. Gardiner, Miss Sophie Gubbay.

Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Halifax, Miss Agnes-
ley Hallifax, Miss Florrie Hamilton,
Mrs. Scott Harrison, Mrs. Hay, Miss
Mabel Haynes, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs.
Hill, Mrs. Hinton, Mrs. Holyoak, Miss
Joyce Holyoak, Miss Dorothy Holyoak,
Mrs. Henry Humphreys, Miss Holloway,
Miss Judith.

Mrs. Kapadia, Mrs. King, Miss Millie
Kinnear, Miss E. Knight, Miss Margaret
Kent.

Miss Lander, Master John Lander,
Miss Lammert, Master Alfred Lammert,
The Misses K. and M. Levy, Miss Madge
Levy, Miss June Looker.

Mrs. McFarlane, Mrs. Maine, Miss
Maine, Mrs. Mansfield, Sister Mary
Theresa, Miss Iris May, Miss Dione May,
Miss Marr, Mrs. Marley, Mrs. Messer,
Master Jim Messer, Mrs. Middleton-
Smith, Mrs. Milner-Jones, Miss Miller,
Miss Annie Miller, Master Jack Miller,
Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Morgan, Miss Alice
Morton, Miss Lucy Morton, Miss K.
Murphy, Miss Dorothy Morris, Miss
Mastin, Miss Dorothy May.

Miss Florrie Neave, Miss Lilian Neave,
Miss Nellie Neave, Miss Lucy Noronha,
Miss Sophie Nemaze.

Mrs. Osberry, Miss Pearl Ogilvie, Miss
Leonora O'Brien.

Miss Euckham, Mrs. Pearce, Miss
Peterson, Miss Mary Pierce, The Misses
Proves.

Mrs. Ralphs, Mrs. Raw, Miss Dodo
Ritchie, Miss Wendy Roberts, Miss D.
Rodgers, Miss M. Rodger, Miss Flo
Rodney.

Mrs. Sandeman, Miss G. Sanders, Miss
M. Scott, The Misses C. and S. Shaw,
Master Shaw, Mrs. Shenton, Master
Percival Skelton, Miss Skinner, Mrs.
Stabb, Miss M. Stabb, Mrs. Stark, Mrs.
Stedman, Miss Gwen Stedman, Miss
Gertie Simmonds, Miss Conny Stomham,
Miss Lily Stomham, Miss Eileen Stab-
bingli.

Miss Bertha Tarrant, Mrs. Tisdall, Miss
Sheila Tisdall, Mrs. Todd, Miss A. Jie
Tolkin.

Miss Ventris, Miss Amy Watt, Miss
Agnes Watt, Miss Elsie Watt, Miss E.
Ward, The Misses C. and V. Wahr, Mrs.
Wakeman, Mrs. West, Miss Wall, Miss
S. Well, Mrs. Wolfe, Miss Marion Wolfe,
Miss Woodcock, Miss Wooters, Mrs. A.
E. Wright, Miss Henrietta Wolfrum.

The thanks of the committee are due
to Mrs. Griffin, Commander Beckwith,
R.N., Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Irving and Mr.
R. D. Harvey for flowers given to be
distributed amongst the hospital.

THE AFTERNOON PROGRAMME

The attractions for the afternoon
celebrations centered round the Drill
Hall of the Volunteer Corps and a large
Mar-shed on the adjoining parade
ground, both being tastefully decorated
with bunting and flowers.

Shortly after 3.30 p.m., H. E. The
Governor and Lady May arrived and
then followed a continuous stream
of patrons.

In the Café Chantant the orchestra
of the Midland Regiment, under the
direction of Bandmaster Laurie Owen,
assisted in the rendering of an ex-
cellent programme, in which the follow-
ing took part:—

Misses Rosebud and Ruby Young,
Betty Eunice, Jessie Harris-Walker,
Arnold and Vyvienne Young,
Messrs. H. E. Muriel, J. Day,
A. C. Leith, C. H. P. Hay,
and W. A. Hannibal and others.

The Side Shows consisted of
a cinematograph display including a
very funny picture, entitled "Under
New Management," the arrangements
being supervised by Mr. Weiss.
Then there was Professor Tobolski and
the "Hungry Elephant" (Mr. P. Tester)
under the control of Mr. H. W. Bird;
a troupe of Chinese jugglers arranged
for by the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax and
under the direction of Mr. J. Blake,
Musical Tramps, Messrs. Rags, White
Thorne and Allen (of the Hongkong
Police) Professor Vooch, D.A.M., L.T.A.
Ventrolquist, (Mr. R. Sutherland) and
last, but not least, a life-like im-
personation of Charlie Chaplin (Corporal Frost
of the A.S.C.)

Many young ladies assisted to swell
the receipts by selling scent, sweets, etc.
The refreshments were kindly pro-
vided by the Hongkong Hotel and the
arrangements were ably supervised by
Mr. W. A. Dowley.

For the bunting for decorations
thanks are due to Lieut. Maifin,
R.N.R. and Sub-Lieut. Wallace R.N.,
of H. M. S. Tamar, and Commander
Beckwith, R.N., Mr. J. W. Tatcher,
Superintendent of the Botanical
and Forestry Department, made
himself responsible for the floral
decorations.

Captain Cassel generously presented
the pony Brown Bess to be raffled for
and there was also a very handsome
table lamp presented by the Standard Oil
Company, and a model yacht presented
by Lieut. Pooley R.N. also to be raffled.
Mr. H. W. Bird assisted by Mr. Dowley
and Mr. Archbutt were responsible for
the erection of the shed and also largely
assisted in the arrangements connected
with the Café Chantant.

A detachment from the Middlesex
Regiment and also men of the A. O. C.
and the A. S. C. assisted in selling for
the side shows and also officiating at
door keepers, and general help was
forthcoming from the Boy Scouts.
Special mention must be made of the
energetic services of Mr. J. Bentley,
the Secretary, to whom the success of the
general arrangements was largely due.

FIRST SHOTS IN THE WAR.

Bounty was claimed recently in the
London Prize Court for the sinking of
the armed German mine-layer *Königig
Luise* on August 5, 1914.

In an affidavit Captain Cecil Henry
Fox, of H. M. S. Amphion, said he was
cruising in the North Sea about 10.15
a.m. when he sighted the *Königig Luise*.
The British ships gave chase and fired
on the enemy ship, which was set on fire
and sunk.

Commander Anderson said these were
the first shots in the naval war.

The judge awarded £30 to be divided
among the Amphion and 12 destroyers.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice
Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs
to acknowledge with thanks the follow-
ing donations to the funds of the
Hospitals:—

W. Dunbar ... \$20
A. H. Harris ... 10
O. H. Ritter ... 10
Wing Fat & Co. ... 10
M. E. K. ... 2

Mr. R. A. Lawson, of Messrs. Butter-
field & Swire has left for Home. Mr.
Lawson, who won the golf championship
of Shanghai this season, will offer his
services to the Government. Another
Far Eastern golfer, Capt. J. Dewar, of
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, Hong-
kong, is on his way home via Siberia.
Capt. Dewar was for many years a
resident of Shanghai.

SERVES THE WHOLE FAMILY.

The fame of Chamberlain's Cough
Remedy is world wide. It is good
for the deep seated cough of the adult
or the croup and whooping cough of the
children. The same bottle serves the
whole family. For sale by all Chemists
and Druggists.

THE MAGISTRACY.

A SEQUEL TO A LARCENY.

As a sequel to the case (reported last
Saturday) in which a dishonest assistant
in the tobacco and stationery shop of
Mr. Sayce of Beaconsfield Arcade, was
sentenced to 14 days' hard labour on
the charge of stealing a number of
articles from the stock of his employer's
shop, during the latter's absence, the
Chinese named Ho Ring Cheung, who,
it was alleged, had received the stolen
articles and absconded, surrounded him-
self to the Police and was charged
before Mr. Melbourne this morning
with receiving stolen goods.

The defendant, who pleaded not
guilty to the charge, was represented
by Mr. Faithful, on whose application
the case was adjourned until Wednes-
day, bail being fixed at \$500.

A PORTUGUESE BOY CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

In Mr. Melbourne's Court this
morning a Portuguese boy named Albert
Antonio Maria, age 15 years, pleaded
not guilty to the charge of assaulting a
Chinese employed as a ticket collector
at the Victoria Theatre.

On the application of Mr. Balmer
Johnson, who appeared to prosecute, the
defendant was remanded until Wednes-
day, bail being fixed at ten dollars.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

Before Mr. Melbourne this morning a
Chinese was charged with stealing two
gold bangles and three finger rings, of
a total value of \$200, from a married
woman who resides at No. 269 Queen's
Road West.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to
the charge, stating that the complainant
had lent him the jewellery.

After hearing the evidence, however,
His Worship imposed a sentence of
three months' hard labour.

POCKET PICKING.

A Chinese charged with picking the
pocket of a pedestrian in Cross-Street
was brought before Mr. Melbourne this
morning.

The complainant deposed that whilst
he was watching several jugglers, who
were performing in the street, he
discovered the defendant in the act of
extracting five dollars in subsidiary
coins, which were wrapped in paper,
from one of his jacket pockets. He
immediately seized the defendant and
delivered him into Police custody.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE NAVAL RAID.

GERMANY ADMITS LOSS OF TWO DESTROYERS.

LONDON, April 22. A German official announcement states that after a naval engagement on the night of April 20-21 east of Dover, the destroyers G55 and G42 were reported lost.

THE NAVAL RAID CASUALTIES AT DOVER.

LONDON, April 22. There are twenty-two British dead at Dover.

GERMANS SHELL CALAIS.

PARIS, April 22. One hundred shells were fired on Calais. Some civilians were killed and about a dozen people were wounded.

GERMAN CRUISER LAUNCHED.

LONDON, April 22. It is announced in Berlin that a new cruiser has been launched and has been named *Waldemar*, by order of the Kaiser.

THE FIGHTING ON EGYPTIAN FRONTIER.

IN CONTACT WITH THE MAIN ENEMY POSITION.

LONDON, April 22. An official report from Egypt states: We consolidated the ground gained and are now in contact with the enemy main position covering Gaza. This extends from the sea coast, near Sheikh Hamed, through Al-Buhairah to the south-eastwards of the town, thence south-eastwards to Abu Hileis.

FRENCH AVIATORS CONGRATULATE BRITISH.

PARIS, April 22. The French Aviation Corps has congratulated the British Aviation Corps upon its superiority over their adversaries, which it never lost during the recent engagements, and thankfully acknowledges the British aid. They express their amazement at the British aviators' exploits which they are ambitious to emulate.

DECORATIONS FOR BRITISH OFFICERS.

LONDON, April 22. The following decorations have been conferred:—

The Croix de Guerre:—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and General Sir William Robertson.
Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour:—Lieut.-General Sir G. F. Macle.
Commander of the Legion of Honour:—Commodore Lionel Halsey.
Grand Officer of the Order of St. Leopold:—General Smuts.
The Order of Mohammed Ali (First Class):—Sir Francis Wingate.
The Victoria Cross:—Commander Gordon Campbell, "in recognition of conspicuous gallantry and consummate coolness and skill whilst in command of one of H.M. ships in action." Commander Campbell already possessed the D.S.O.

The Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Leopold:—Admiral Sir John Jellicoe.
The Belgian Croix de Guerre:—Admiral Sir John Jellicoe and Vice Admiral Bacon.

ANTI-GERMAN DEMONSTRATION AT BUENOS AIRES.

BRUNOS AIRES, April 22. A demonstration, consisting of 40,000 people, marched to the Presidential Palace on Saturday, cheering the Allies.

Speakers eloquently supported the President's attitude towards Germany. A handful of German sympathisers were dispersed by the police.

MR. BALFOUR'S MISSION TO UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, April 22. Mr. Balfour's Mission had a most cordial reception. It was met by representatives of the State Department and the Army and Navy. The Mission proceeded, by special train, to Washington.

Mr. Balfour stated that the object of the Mission is to effect the fullest co-operation of all, striving for an everlasting peace through a successful war.

BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA.

ADDRESS IN LONDON BY MR. ROSE.

LONDON, April 22. Addressing the London Chamber of Commerce on the prospects of extending British trade in China, Mr. Archibald Rose emphasised the necessity for creating a demand for our goods by letting the Chinese consumers see them and also by emulating our rivals in hard work, studying the special needs of the buyers and cutting the costs of production to the lowest possible figure. He mentioned that the Lancashire producers and exporters were seriously giving their attention to the question of developing the British cotton and piece goods trade in China. There was no doubt, said Mr. Rose, that China is a wonderful field for engineering enterprise and British engineering groups should send out well-accredited agents to educate the Chinese regarding the possibilities of mechanical power. Regarding distribution, a way must be found to place the driving force of the British behind the Chinese distributor in the interior. Commodores had outlived their usefulness and the British must shoulder the responsibilities himself. Mr. Rose advocated a combination of British exporters and producers who would assist in the joint working in China. In order to enable China to increase her exports and thus buy more from British manufacturers, internal taxation must be regularised, as to ensure to the provinces a tangible return from foreign trade; and communications must be improved. He suggested that small investors who are interested in China, and small Chinese investors might provide regular financial assistance for the industrial development of China. Mr. Rose urged British producers and exporters to distribute goods through British channels. He concluded by saying that the political machinery, working through Consuls and Legations, was the mainstay of British commercial rights in China. The activities and responsibilities of the Consuls would increase proportionately with the increase of British trade. The Foreign Office and the Board of Trade are now attempting to devise means of increasing the efficiency of the Consular service in order to meet the new needs. Closer co-operation by the exporters and officials was, perhaps, what could help most to extend British trade in China.

THE IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

INDIA TO BE FULLY REPRESENTED.

LONDON, April 22. The Imperial War Conference has unanimously passed a resolution, moved by Sir R. L. Borden, and seconded by Mr. Massey, "that the resolution of the Imperial Conference passed on April 4, should be modified to permit of India being fully represented at all future Imperial Conferences, and that the necessary steps should be taken to secure the assent of the various Governments in order that the next Imperial Conference may be summoned and constituted accordingly." The Imperial Conference is taking steps to carry out the resolution.

LONG-BOUGHT ANTISEPTIC DISCOVERED.

HELP IN THE FIGHT AGAINST POISONED WOUNDS.

Dr. C. H. Browning, director of the Bland-Sutton Institute, announced at a meeting of the governors of Middlesex Hospital that the institute had discovered an antiseptic, which they had called Flavine.

The war had caused, by tens of thousands, wounds infected with the bacteria of sepsis, and there had been a clamour for chemical substances which would aid the surgeon in his treatment of these terribly distressing cases. Flavine gave to the surgeon in his fight against sepsis what was probably the most powerful weapon known so far.

Hitherto all the potent antiseptics were also highly poisonous to the living body, and many of our most distinguished surgeons despaired of the discovery of an ideal antiseptic which should kill the bacteria without harming the tissues. With Flavine they had come very near to reaching this goal, and the way was open of which the magnitude could scarcely be realised.

The possibilities of such a discovery were by no means exhausted, and the investigation of agents for the treatment of tuberculosis and other infective diseases had already begun. He earnestly appealed for means to pursue these and similar important researches which the Bland-Sutton Institute had in hand.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH CAPTURES.

38,000 PRISONERS IN 12 DAYS.

PARIS, April 22. A communiqué states:—Between the Somme and the Oise there was violent (reciprocal) artillery, particularly south of St. Quentin.

Between the Aisne and Chemin-des-Dames we continued to progress on the plateau north of Sancy.

As the result of a bombing, fight we advanced in the region of Hurtlebise.

Our barrage fire four times shattered enemy attempts to leave their trenches north of Bruyere-Laumont.

There was intermittent artillery activity in the region of Rheims and the Champagne.

Altogether 38,000 prisoners and 380 guns have been captured by the Anglo-French Forces between the 9th and the 20th inst.

STEADY PROGRESS ON THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, April 22. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The enemy's attempt to recover Gonnelleu village was not successful. Our artillery caught and drove back the attacking troops. The enemy left many dead.

We progressed on the north bank of the Scarpe, outwards of Fampaux.

We also advanced our line south-westward of Lens, where two counter-attacks were successfully beaten off.

The Germans raided a crater-post, southwards of Ypres. A few of our men are missing.

Our aeroplanes carried out useful work yesterday.

BRITISH TAKE ANOTHER POINT.

LONDON, April 22. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

After sharp fighting, we captured Gonnelleu village, taking prisoners.

We repulsed an attempted raid on our trenches in the neighbourhood of Farquissart.

There was reciprocal shelling at a number of places.

PREPARING FOR FURTHER "BIG NEWS."

LONDON, April 22. Reuters' Correspondent at British Headquarters reports:—

Heavy deliberate bombardment is proceeding. An overwhelming mass of artillery is engaged in cutting the wire and smashing up the trenches and wrecking the strong points.

There has been a lull in big news, but no pause in the preparations for creating big news.

There has been a steadily creeping forward towards St. Quentin, and the extension of the "nut-crackers," which at the pre-arranged moment will close and snap legs.

FRENCH PROGRESS.

HARASSING THE ENEMY.

PARIS, April 22. A French communiqué reports:—

North of the Aisne our troops are harassing the enemy, and there has been an artillery duel in the regions of Nanteuil-la-Fosse and Hurtlebise.

East of Croonne and north of Rheims the night was marked by violent mutual shelling. We made progress here, notably south of Juvin-court and east of Courcy.

In the Champagne we repulsed an attack against Monthaut.

THE GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, April 22. A German official report, transmitted by wireless, states:—

The gradual increase of artillery activity between Loos and the Arras-Cambrai railway line continues.

The troops representing all the German peoples are performing heroic deeds every hour under the heaviest fire and are faithful in their endurance unto death on the mighty battlefields on the Aisne and in the Champagne.

Our thrusting troops yesterday afternoon cleared out the enemy from what was formerly the Sugar Factory.

We repulsed with severe losses the Franco-Russians on the Brimont sector.

The French stubbornly attacked near Bray: from Paisy Plains to as far eastward as Croonne, and between Promeux and Suppes.

BRITISH SUPERIORITY.

WONDERFUL ARTILLERY ADVANTAGE.

LONDON, April 22. Lord Curzon, speaking at Derby, said that the military position at present is distinctly encouraging.

He did not wish them to run away with the idea that the end had come just yet, but he had no doubt that the operations in France during the last fortnight were a considerable victory and had shown the wonderful superiority of our artillery, which fired 4,000,000 rounds on the enemy.

His Lordship added:—"Keep your eye on Mesopotamia." He declared that the military power of Germany was not yet sufficiently broken to induce her to accept terms which were considered reasonable by the Allies.

THE KING CONGRATULATES THE FRENCH.

LONDON, April 22. The Press Bureau announces that His Majesty the King has sent the following telegram to the President of the French Republic, saying:—"I warmly congratulate you upon the great success that has attended the efforts of the gallant French army during the past week, the news of which has been received by me and my people with the utmost satisfaction. These victories are of joint armies. I am certain, are an assurance of further steady progress."

TURKEY AND THE UNITED STATES.

AMSTERDAM, April 22. Turkey has broken off relations with the United States.

NORWEGIAN RELIEF SHIP ATTACKED.

OSLO, April 22. The Norwegian relief ship *Kongste*, which was bound for Rotterdam with a cargo of 8,000 tons of wheat, was sunk in the so-called "safe" zone.

The second mate is missing. The remaining 34 members of the crew, of which 19 were Americans, were rescued by trawlers and landed here.

The vessel was struck on the starboard side, but owing to the darkness it is not known whether she was mined or torpedoed.

LATER. The *Kongste* did not sink and is now being towed into harbour.

GERMAN STRIKERS' DEMANDS.

AMSTERDAM, April 22. The *Dusseldorfer Arbeiter* states that at a meeting of the Berlin strikers the leaders submitted resolutions demanding from the Government a declaration of its immediate readiness for peace on the basis of renunciation of annexations; also the immediate abolition of the compulsory service law, the liberation of political prisoners, complete political freedom, and universal secret franchise.

The resolutions were defeated by a majority, which is not stated.

MUNITION WORKERS STILL ON STRIKE.

LATER. A semi-official Berlin telegram announcing the termination of the great strike of munition workers at Berlin on Monday is now admitted to have been premature.

The *Volksrechtler* states that a quarter of a million workers from five factories were still on strike on Wednesday.

The *Frankfurter* states that at a meeting of the strikes on Thursday it was resolved not to resume work, but to send a deputation to the Chancellor.

The *Volksrechtler* states that various strikes occurred at Leipzig on Monday and Tuesday. There was also a great demonstration at Stettin as a protest against the scarcity of food.

RIOT AT MAGDEBURG.

OLDENBURG, April 22. The most serious riot in Germany since the war began occurred at Magdeburg, owing to the reduction of the bread ration. Ten thousand strikers, mostly munition workers, tried to set fire to the Town Hall. The troops fired on the strikers, killing and wounding many.

The disturbances continue and the town is in a state of siege.

FOOD CONTROL IN SWEDEN.

COPENHAGEN, April 22. There are daily demonstrations in Sweden against the Food Control Committee.

Seven thousand workmen paraded yesterday and thousands elsewhere, threatening to take the food problem into their own hands regardless of the consequences.

SAILOR SOCIALISTS AT STOCKHOLM.

COPENHAGEN, April 22. Two hundred Swedish bluejackets attended in a body a Socialist meeting at Stockholm.

MARTIAL LAW TERMINATES IN SPAIN.

MADRID, April 22. The proclamation of martial law, suspended on the 29th March, has terminated.

NAVAL ATTACK ON DOVER.

ENEMY SHIPS SUNK.

LONDON, April 22. The Admiralty reports that last night five German destroyers attempted to raid Dover. The vessels fired a number of rounds into a ploughed field, a few miles from Dover and then steered in the direction of home and of our shipping, possibly with the intention of attacking.

They were met by two Dover patrol vessels which in five minutes engaged and sunk at least two, possibly three, of the enemy ships and the remainder fled at high speed, escaping in the darkness.

Our vessels suffered no material damage and our casualties were exceedingly slight in comparison with the results obtained.

Our vessels were handled with remarkable gallantry and dash, the tactics they pursued being a very fine example of destroyer work.

We succeeded in saving ten German officers and 95 men from the sunken vessels.

LATER. The Germans saved total ten officers and 108 men.

LATER. Thirty Germans from the sunken destroyers have been picked up in the Channel by trawlers and landed at Dover. They include several officers.

There was some "booming" by the crowds when the German survivors landed.

Unofficial accounts of the raid states that salvoes of German star shells were seen at 12.30 in the morning, then rapid firing which lasted ten minutes, all the shells falling within a radius of a quarter of a mile without the slightest damage being done.

Silence followed until 1.45, when firing was heard from 20 to 30 miles distant, apparently by bigger guns. The flashes were visible, moving eastwards as the Germans fled. The night was fine though misty.

News of the sinkings was brought by British destroyers and later in the morning two of the destroyers reached a home port.

Later in the day they were enthusiastically cheered by the Fleet for distinguishing themselves.

[It is not clear whether this means that 22 persons were killed in Dover, or that 22 British dead have been brought to Dover as the result of the successful encounter with the raiders.—Ed.]

RUSSIAN ARMY DELEGATES CONFERENCE.

PETROGRAD, April 22. Twelve hundred delegates from the Russian Army and Navy met in congress at Minsk.

M. Rodichoff and M. Grotchkoff were present. The former in a speech emphasised that no return to the past was possible, but the people enjoying their liberty must remember their duties to the country. He rejoiced to find that the fighting power on the Western front was indestructible.

The member of the Duma, M. Rodichoff, received an ovation, and declared that "we believe you will expel the enemy."

The congress responded by shouting, "We swear it."

A French Colonel and a British Major spoke, the former exhorting the soldiers to pay less attention to politics and more to their military duties.

The British Major exhorted the soldiers to die for liberty if necessary.

General Gourko, Commanding on the Western Front, said that the new-found liberty would perish unless the soldiers made a great effort. He declared that German militarism must be destroyed.

THE SPANISH CRISIS.

LONDON, April 22. The Cabinet resigned owing to the Chamber's rejection of the decree instituting a National Economic Council to deal with economic and industrial problems due to the war.

WHY THE CABINET RESIGNED.

STOCKHOLM, April 22. The Storthing has concluded its secret sittings on the question of food and the dangers of navigating the North Sea.

In relation to the foreign policy no resolution was passed, but it was agreed that strict neutrality must still be observed.

It was denied that Norway was about to arm her merchantmen.

THE FOOD QUESTION IN SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, April 22. The Premier, M. Swart, has made his first statement in the Riksdag.

Replying to interpellations on the subject of food, he recited the various restrictions on exports. He said the fear of starvation was unfounded.

His interpellators regretted that all exports were not prohibited.

A crowd of 20,000 created a demonstration outside the Riksdag, and appointed a deputation to wait upon the Government on the subject of measures of living.

The Socialist, Mr. Branting, addressing the crowd, exhorted the people to be calm, as the new Government was not concealing the situation, like its predecessors.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE RETURNS TO LONDON.

LONDON, April 22. The Prime Minister returned to London this evening, after a series of conferences with his French and Italian colleagues.

HARPER'S BALSAMIC COUGH LINCTUS.

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has classes it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm from its Tonic and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation, and allays irritation of the membranes of the throat and chest, rendering those delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

DOSE.—From ten drops to one tea-spoonful according to age and circumstances, to be taken three or four times a day, or when the Cough is troublesome.

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HONGKONG.

U.S. HELP FOR RUSSIA.

NEW YORK, April 22. President Wilson has almost completed his selection of the Commission which is to be sent to Russia to co-operate with the Provisional Government and to discuss the means by which the United States can best help Russia.

It is believed that Mr. Root will be Chairman of the Commission, which will include commercial, railway, financial and military experts.

THE CORPSE FACTORY.

A DENIAL.

LONDON, April 22. A German report, transmitted by wireless, denies that the bodies of dead soldiers are treated as alleged by the English newspapers in a cablegram dated 17th inst.

It says that these newspapers have mis-translated as "human corpses" the German word *Caravans*, really meaning the carcasses of animals.

[If this misinterpretation may apply to the extract quoted from the "Lokal-anzeiger," it does not seem to touch the detailed description of the enterprise quoted from the Leyden paper "La Belgique."—Ed.]

NEW EDUCATIONAL ERA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 22. Professor H. A. L. Fisher has scored a triumph in the House of Commons. His proposals are described as a new educational era. The bulk of the increase in the estimates is due to the increase of teachers' salaries. The proposals include the raising of the school age to fourteen years, the development of agricultural education in village schools, liberal scholarships, the maintenance of grants to poor scholars in secondary schools and universities, the reduction of the multiplicity of examinations and national and physical training.

NO NEW NEWSPAPERS.

LONDON, April 22. The Press Bureau announces that the Board of Trade, under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, prohibits the publication of any new newspaper.

DEATH OF SIR FRANCIS BURNARD.

LONDON, April 22. The death is announced of Sir Francis Cowley Burnard, formerly Editor of the *Financial Times*.

(Continued on page 4.)

HAINAN NEWS ITEMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

There have recently been a number of changes in the foreign community of Hainan.

Rev. and Mrs. F. P. Gilman of the American Presbyterian Mission, have left for America on furlough. They will return in November. While in America they will attend the wedding of their daughter, Miss Janet, and will spend considerable time in New York and Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Gilman have been engaged in missionary work in China for more than thirty years.

Dr. Nord, the German Consul, left Hainan on the 11th inst. for Germany, via Hongkong.

Mr. Harold Moland, who has had charge of the Chinese Post Office during the past four months, was recently transferred to Ichang and has gone to that place. His successor has not yet arrived.

Dr. Ascartan, acting French Consul, and physician in charge of the French Hospital, was joined recently by Madame Ascartan and their four children, who came directly from France.

Mr. Balmer, who has had charge of the Standard Oil Company's interests in Hainan and Luchow, has been granted a year's leave, and left here on the 16th inst. for his home in Boston, U.S.A. The Company's business is being looked after by Mr. Gumbart, who came out from America to Formosa in 1915, and has been in China about five months.

Mrs. G. D. Byers and children, of the American Presbyterian Mission, Hainan, have left for the summer. They will spend a few weeks in Shanghai, the way to Kuling, where they will be joined by Rev. Byers later in the autumn.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

All White Uniforms to be issued on previous issues which require alteration or to be condemned as unfit must be produced at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, April 24th.

PATROL DUTY.
The following Memo was issued by the Chief of Police on the 21st instant:—Officers in Charge of Stations are to instruct the regular Indian and Chinese Constables to report themselves to Police Reserve Inspectors and Sergeants on Patrol. Inspectors and Sergeants will enter this Memo on page 29 of the Standing Orders Book.

ARMY PLATOON.
All ranks will attend the following:—
Tuesday, April 24th, 5.30 p.m., Squad Drill at Central Station. Thursday 26th, 5.30 p.m., Lecture at Tung Wah Hospital.
FRIDAY CENTRAL STATION 5.30 A.M.
Tuesday, April 25th—No. 1 Squadron. Monday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 2 Company.
Wednesday, April 26th—No. 1 Squadron. Tuesday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 2 Company.
Thursday, April 27th—No. 3 Squadron. Wednesday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 4 Company.
Friday, April 28th—No. 4 Squadron. Thursday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 5 Company.
Saturday, April 29th—No. 5 Squadron. Friday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 6 Company.
Sunday, April 30th—No. 6 Squadron. Saturday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 7 Company.
Monday, May 1st—No. 7 Squadron. Sunday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 8 Company.
Tuesday, May 2nd—No. 8 Squadron. Monday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 9 Company.
Wednesday, May 3rd—No. 9 Squadron. Tuesday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 10 Company.
Thursday, May 4th—No. 10 Squadron. Wednesday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 11 Company.
Friday, May 5th—No. 11 Squadron. Thursday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 12 Company.
Saturday, May 6th—No. 12 Squadron. Friday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 13 Company.
Sunday, May 7th—No. 13 Squadron. Saturday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 14 Company.
Monday, May 8th—No. 14 Squadron. Sunday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 15 Company.
Tuesday, May 9th—No. 15 Squadron. Monday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 16 Company.
Wednesday, May 10th—No. 16 Squadron. Tuesday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 17 Company.
Thursday, May 11th—No. 17 Squadron. Wednesday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 18 Company.
Friday, May 12th—No. 18 Squadron. Thursday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 19 Company.
Saturday, May 13th—No. 19 Squadron. Friday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 20 Company.
Sunday, May 14th—No. 20 Squadron. Saturday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 21 Company.
Monday, May 15th—No. 21 Squadron. Sunday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 22 Company.
Tuesday, May 16th—No. 22 Squadron. Monday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 23 Company.
Wednesday, May 17th—No. 23 Squadron. Tuesday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 24 Company.
Thursday, May 18th—No. 24 Squadron. Wednesday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 25 Company.
Friday, May 19th—No. 25 Squadron. Thursday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 26 Company.
Saturday, May 20th—No. 26 Squadron. Friday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 27 Company.
Sunday, May 21st—No. 27 Squadron. Saturday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 28 Company.
Monday, May 22nd—No. 28 Squadron. Sunday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 29 Company.
Tuesday, May 23rd—No. 29 Squadron. Monday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 30 Company.
Wednesday, May 24th—No. 30 Squadron. Tuesday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 31 Company.
Thursday, May 25th—No. 31 Squadron. Wednesday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 32 Company.
Friday, May 26th—No. 32 Squadron. Thursday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 33 Company.
Saturday, May 27th—No. 33 Squadron. Friday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 34 Company.
Sunday, May 28th—No. 34 Squadron. Saturday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 35 Company.
Monday, May 29th—No. 35 Squadron. Sunday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 36 Company.
Tuesday, May 30th—No. 36 Squadron. Monday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 37 Company.
Wednesday, May 31st—No. 37 Squadron. Tuesday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 38 Company.
Thursday, June 1st—No. 38 Squadron. Wednesday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 39 Company.
Friday, June 2nd—No. 39 Squadron. Thursday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 40 Company.
Saturday, June 3rd—No. 40 Squadron. Friday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 41 Company.
Sunday, June 4th—No. 41 Squadron. Saturday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 42 Company.
Monday, June 5th—No. 42 Squadron. Sunday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 43 Company.
Tuesday, June 6th—No. 43 Squadron. Monday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 44 Company.
Wednesday, June 7th—No. 44 Squadron. Tuesday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 45 Company.
Thursday, June 8th—No. 45 Squadron. Wednesday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 46 Company.
Friday, June 9th—No. 46 Squadron. Thursday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 47 Company.
Saturday, June 10th—No. 47 Squadron. Friday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 48 Company.
Sunday, June 11th—No. 48 Squadron. Saturday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 49 Company.
Monday, June 12th—No. 49 Squadron. Sunday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 50 Company.
Tuesday, June 13th—No. 50 Squadron. Monday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 51 Company.
Wednesday, June 14th—No. 51 Squadron. Tuesday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 52 Company.
Thursday, June 15th—No. 52 Squadron. Wednesday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 53 Company.
Friday, June 16th—No. 53 Squadron. Thursday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 54 Company.
Saturday, June 17th—No. 54 Squadron. Friday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 55 Company.
Sunday, June 18th—No. 55 Squadron. Saturday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 56 Company.
Monday, June 19th—No. 56 Squadron. Sunday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 57 Company.
Tuesday, June 20th—No. 57 Squadron. Monday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 58 Company.
Wednesday, June 21st—No. 58 Squadron. Tuesday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 59 Company.
Thursday, June 22nd—No. 59 Squadron. Wednesday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 60 Company.
Friday, June 23rd—No. 60 Squadron. Thursday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 61 Company.
Saturday, June 24th—No. 61 Squadron. Friday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 62 Company.
Sunday, June 25th—No. 62 Squadron. Saturday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 63 Company.
Monday, June 26th—No. 63 Squadron. Sunday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 64 Company.
Tuesday, June 27th—No. 64 Squadron. Monday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 65 Company.
Wednesday, June 28th—No. 65 Squadron. Tuesday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 66 Company.
Thursday, June 29th—No. 66 Squadron. Wednesday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 67 Company.
Friday, June 30th—No. 67 Squadron. Thursday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 68 Company.
Saturday, July 1st—No. 68 Squadron. Friday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 69 Company.
Sunday, July 2nd—No. 69 Squadron. Saturday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 70 Company.
Monday, July 3rd—No. 70 Squadron. Sunday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 71 Company.
Tuesday, July 4th—No. 71 Squadron. Monday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 72 Company.
Wednesday, July 5th—No. 72 Squadron. Tuesday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 73 Company.
Thursday, July 6th—No. 73 Squadron. Wednesday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 74 Company.
Friday, July 7th—No. 74 Squadron. Thursday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 75 Company.
Saturday, July 8th—No. 75 Squadron. Friday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 76 Company.
Sunday, July 9th—No. 76 Squadron. Saturday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 77 Company.
Monday, July 10th—No. 77 Squadron. Sunday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 78 Company.
Tuesday, July 11th—No. 78 Squadron. Monday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 79 Company.
Wednesday, July 12th—No. 79 Squadron. Tuesday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 80 Company.
Thursday, July 13th—No. 80 Squadron. Wednesday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 81 Company.
Friday, July 14th—No. 81 Squadron. Thursday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 82 Company.
Saturday, July 15th—No. 82 Squadron. Friday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 83 Company.
Sunday, July 16th—No. 83 Squadron. Saturday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 84 Company.
Monday, July 17th—No. 84 Squadron. Sunday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 85 Company.
Tuesday, July 18th—No. 85 Squadron. Monday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 86 Company.
Wednesday, July 19th—No. 86 Squadron. Tuesday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 87 Company.
Thursday, July 20th—No. 87 Squadron. Wednesday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 88 Company.
Friday, July 21st—No. 88 Squadron. Thursday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 89 Company.
Saturday, July 22nd—No. 89 Squadron. Friday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 90 Company.
Sunday, July 23rd—No. 90 Squadron. Saturday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 91 Company.
Monday, July 24th—No. 91 Squadron. Sunday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 92 Company.
Tuesday, July 25th—No. 92 Squadron. Monday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 93 Company.
Wednesday, July 26th—No. 93 Squadron. Tuesday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 94 Company.
Thursday, July 27th—No. 94 Squadron. Wednesday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 95 Company.
Friday, July 28th—No. 95 Squadron. Thursday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 96 Company.
Saturday, July 29th—No. 96 Squadron. Friday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 97 Company.
Sunday, July 30th—No. 97 Squadron. Saturday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 98 Company.
Monday, July 31st—No. 98 Squadron. Sunday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 99 Company.
Tuesday, August 1st—No. 99 Squadron. Monday Company Sergeant Major. Also Unit of No. 100 Company.

TRAMWAYS.
The following Standing Order is to be observed:—
(a) Members in uniform travelling to or from a funeral are not travelling in connection with duty and are not entitled to free transit.
(Sgd.) F. C. JAMES,
D.S.P. (R).

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IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUND AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914, £23,870,387.

—Authorized Capital £4,000,000.
—Subscribed Capital £4,000,000.
—Paid-up Capital £2,437,500.
—Fire Funds £3,537,047.
—Life & Annuity Funds £17,895,890.
—Sinking Fund Account £23,870,387.
Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456.
—Life and Annuity £2,141,593.
Revenue Marine Department £37,339.
Other Receipts £78,940.
£25,330,238.

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.
SEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

SILIMPON (SEBASTIK) COAL

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COVIE HARBOR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL imported into Bunkers at SEBASTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favorably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.
Steamers calling at SEBASTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebastik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 29 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuka Bay (Sebastik Harbor), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.
BRADLEY & CO., LTD.
Agents, Covie Harbor Coal Company, Limited.

THE FORTY YEAR TEST.

AN article must have exceptional merit to survive for a period of forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was first offered to the public in 1872. From its small beginning it has grown in favour and popularity until it has attained a world-wide reputation. You will find nothing better for a cough or cold. Try it and you will understand why it is a favorite after a period of more than forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy not only gives relief—it cures. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future.
The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	
Tai Po	2.10 A.M. 9.30 A.M.	
Cheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	
Shataukok, Sha-tin and Shungshui	4.00 P.M.	
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santa, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays
Canton, Samsui, Regis, 5 P.M. and Wuchow	5.00 P.M.	
Macao	7.15 A.M. 9.00 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	
Kongmoon	Except Saturdays 5.00 P.M.	
Namias and Samsui	5.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.	
Shanghai	10.00 A.M. 9.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.
For Week-Days Sundays & Holidays
Macao 7.30 A.M. 8.30 A.M. 7.30 P.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton 7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M. 7.30 P.M. 1.30 P.M.

Tai Tung 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9. P.M.
Shok Eli 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon 8.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk 8.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.
Kaukoon 8.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m., Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, April 23, 1917.
On London Bank Wire 9/4
On demand 9/4 9/16
On 30 days sight 9/4 9/16
On 4 months sight 9/4 9/16
On 6 months sight 9/4 9/16
On 9 months sight 9/4 9/16
On 12 months sight 9/4 9/16
On New York On demand 56 1/2
On 30 days sight 56 1/2
On 60 days sight 56 1/2
On 90 days sight 56 1/2
On 120 days sight 56 1/2
On 150 days sight 56 1/2
On 180 days sight 56 1/2
On 210 days sight 56 1/2
On 240 days sight 56 1/2
On 270 days sight 56 1/2
On 300 days sight 56 1/2
On 330 days sight 56 1/2
On 360 days sight 56 1/2
On 390 days sight 56 1/2
On 420 days sight 56 1/2
On 450 days sight 56 1/2
On 480 days sight 56 1/2
On 510 days sight 56 1/2
On 540 days sight 56 1/2
On 570 days sight 56 1/2
On 600 days sight 56 1/2
On 630 days sight 56 1/2
On 660 days sight 56 1/2
On 690 days sight 56 1/2
On 720 days sight 56 1/2
On 750 days sight 56 1/2
On 780 days sight 56 1/2
On 810 days sight 56 1/2
On 840 days sight 56 1/2
On 870 days sight 56 1/2
On 900 days sight 56 1/2
On 930 days sight 56 1/2
On 960 days sight 56 1/2
On 990 days sight 56 1/2
On 1020 days sight 56 1/2
On 1050 days sight 56 1/2
On 1080 days sight 56 1/2
On 1110 days sight 56 1/2
On 1140 days sight 56 1/2
On 1170 days sight 56 1/2
On 1200 days sight 56 1/2
On 1230 days sight 56 1/2
On 1260 days sight 56 1/2
On 1290 days sight 56 1/2
On 1320 days sight 56 1/2
On 1350 days sight 56 1/2
On 1380 days sight 56 1/2
On 1410 days sight 56 1/2
On 1440 days sight 56 1/2
On 1470 days sight 56 1/2
On 1500 days sight 56 1/2
On 1530 days sight 56 1/2
On 1560 days sight 56 1/2
On 1590 days sight 56 1/2
On 1620 days sight 56 1/2
On 1650 days sight 56 1/2
On 1680 days sight 56 1/2
On 1710 days sight 56 1/2
On 1740 days sight 56 1/2
On 1770 days sight 56 1/2
On 1800 days sight 56 1/2
On 1830 days sight 56 1/2
On 1860 days sight 56 1/2
On 1890 days sight 56 1/2
On 1920 days sight 56 1/2
On 1950 days sight 56 1/2
On 1980 days sight 56 1/2
On 2010 days sight 56 1/2
On 2040 days sight 56 1/2
On 2070 days sight 56 1/2
On 2100 days sight 56 1/2
On 2130 days sight 56 1/2
On 2160 days sight 56 1/2
On 2190 days sight 56 1/2
On 2220 days sight 56 1/2
On 2250 days sight 56 1/2
On 2280 days sight 56 1/2
On 2310 days sight 56 1/2
On 2340 days sight 56 1/2
On 2370 days sight 56 1/2
On 2400 days sight 56 1/2
On 2430 days sight 56 1/2
On 2460 days sight 56 1/2
On 2490 days sight 56 1/2
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On 3090 days sight 56 1/2
On 3120 days sight 56 1/2
On 3150 days sight 56 1/2
On 3180 days sight 56 1/2
On 3210 days sight 56 1/2
On 3240 days sight 56 1/2
On 3270 days sight 56 1/2
On 3300 days sight 56 1/2
On 3330 days sight 56 1/2
On 3360 days sight 56 1/2
On 3390 days sight 56 1/2
On 3420 days sight 56 1/2
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On 3480 days sight 56 1/2
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On 3990 days sight 56 1/2
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On 4050 days sight 56 1/2
On 4080 days sight 56 1/2
On 4110 days sight 56 1/2
On 4140 days sight 56 1/2
On 4170 days sight 56 1/2
On 4200 days sight 56 1/2
On 4230 days sight 56 1/2
On 4260 days sight 56 1/2
On 4290 days sight 56 1/2
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On 4380 days sight 56 1/2
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